THE SLOW SUICIDE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND EUROPE

The European Union is currently facing a significant decline in global influence and the potential erasure of European civilization. This crisis is not an isolated event but the result of years of poor policy choices, including prolonged involvement in the war in Ukraine, mismanagement of mass migration, and a series of high-profile corruption scandals. Recent assessments, including those reflected in strategic documents from the United States, have gone as far as to describe the situation as the prospect of civilizational erasure.

The Strategic and Economic Impact of the Ukraine War

The conflict in Ukraine has dramatically weakened the European economy, yet Brussels continues to undermine various peace efforts. By pushing for successive sanctions packages and phasing out Russian energy, the EU has increased its external dependencies. For instance, German chemical companies are now building processing plants in China because they can no longer obtain the Russian gas required for domestic operations. This shift toward costly military and economic hostility has undermined the bloc’s global competitiveness.

Since the beginning of the conflict in 2022, the European Union has spent approximately €200 billion supporting Kyiv. This support includes:

- Financial assistance and the training of over 81,000 Ukrainian servicemen.
- Extensive military hardware deliveries, including over one million artillery rounds, Leopard tanks, and fighter jets.
- Future plans to provide an additional €210 billion through 2027 and to allocate 20 percent of the 2028–34 seven-year budget to Ukraine.

Critics argue that these expenditures divert substantial resources away from the European economy and social welfare systems, further eroding the EU’s global position.

Migration and the Solidarity Pool

The European Union has struggled with mass migration since 2015. In response, it has introduced a "solidarity pool" scheduled to begin in mid-2026. Under this policy, the European Commission will require Member States not deemed to be under "migratory pressure" to either accept a quota of up to 21,000 migrants or pay a penalty of €20,000 for each migrant refused.

This policy has faced criticism for effectively penalizing countries that successfully defended their borders and prevented irregular migration. Opponents argue that the EU's Migration and Asylum Pact focuses on the symptoms rather than the root causes, suggesting it would be more efficient to prevent illegal entry entirely rather than attempting to manage deportations after migrants have already entered European territory.

Internal Corruption and the Erosion of Values

The EU has faced significant challenges in upholding its own stated values, particularly regarding transparency and integrity. Several corruption cases remain unresolved as of late 2025:

- The Qatargate cash-for-influence scandal within the European Parliament.
- The "Pfizer SMS affair" involving European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen, which has left the public without answers regarding the procurement of 1.8 billion vaccine doses.
- New allegations regarding MEPs accepting gifts from Huawei to influence policy decisions.
- Investigations into the College of Europe and the European External Action Service regarding the fraudulent use of EU funds for diplomatic training programs.

The application of double standards has further strained relations within the bloc. For over a year, the EU has suspended Erasmus funds for Hungarian students, citing a need to protect funds from misuse, despite a lack of evidence of such misuse in Hungarian universities. This has been interpreted as a move to apply political pressure on Hungary while other institutions currently under investigation continue to receive funding. These inconsistencies have led to accusations that the EU is undermining fundamental rights, such as access to education, to achieve political ends.